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S. Lewis, Mr. Tryon Reakirt, Mr. Edward K. Tryon, Jr., Rev. George D. Boardman, Lemuel J. Deal, M. D., R. L. Webber, M. D., U. S. N., Mr. Samuel R. Shipley, Mr. William Sellers, and Mr. Joseph Walton.

The following were elected Correspondents: Prof. Alfred DuBois, Colorado, Mr. Jacob Stauffer, Lancaster, Pa., and Dr. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A.

May 1st.

MR. CASSIN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following was presented for publication:

"Notes on some members of the Feldspar Family." By Isaac Lea.

May 8th.

The President, DR. ISAAC HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

Dr. Ruschenberger stated, in relation to the fossil fish-scales presented this evening, that Col. James Greer, of Dayton, Ohio, had found them, March 19, 1866, with the bones of the head, ribs, vertebræ, &c., of the fish, about two miles north of Vicksburg, Miss., on the river side of Fort Hill, about two hundred feet above high-water mark, in the escarpment of a narrow road-way, imbedded in the solid earth in a direction from north-west to south east, four feet beneath the top of the bank or surface. Dr. Leidy supposes these scales to be identical with those of an existing species of the Mississippi.

May 15th.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-one members present.

The following were presented for publication:

"On the Structure and Distribution of the Genera of the Arciferous Anura," and "Fourth Contribution to the Herpetology of Tropical America." By E. D. Cope.

"Description of five new species of Unio," and "Description of two new species of Lithasia." By Isaac Lea.

"Observations on the Cranial Forms of the North American Indians." By J. Aitken Meigs, M. D.

Mr. Benjamin Smith Lyman observed: I have the honor of presenting to the Academy a fine Slickenside in the carboniferous conglomerate, found at Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The Slickenside covers a surface of irregular shape, eight inches and a half long in the longest part and sixteen inches wide; and is very smoothly and straightly grooved, evidently by the rubbing of one portion of the rock upon the other. It has struck me as interesting chiefly on account of its giving a perfectly satisfactory explanation of what have been sometimes taken for fossil calamites that had impressed themselves upon the quartz pebbles of the conglomerate so as to flatten and groove them. Such impressions were mentioned by Professor Jehu Brainerd of Cleveland, 1866.]

land, in a paper read before the Cleveland meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and published himself the next year, as a principal argument in favor of his theory of the formation of sandstones, and even conglomerates, solely by chemical deposition. He supposed the pebbles to have been deposited in a gelatinous state at first, so as to be capable of receiving the impressions of plants; and he gives a figure of such an impression resembling a calamite or a coarse conglomerate with the surface of the pebbles quite flat. I was puzzled by a similar detached fragment of a slickenside in the conglomerate near Beaver Meadow, in 1859; but this specimen, from its size and completeness, explains perfectly both that one and the one figured by Professor Brainerd.

Aside from the striking extravagance of Professor Brainerd's theory, and from this specimen's refutation of one of his best arguments, another argument against him, furnished by his own figures, may perhaps properly be mentioned here. A gelatinous pebble flattened by pressure on one side would, manifestly, be distorted on other sides, and a number of such pebbles lying side by side, affected by the same pressure, would have analogous distortions. In Professor Brainerd's figure of the so-called fossil calamite, the pebbles flattened on one side show no such distortion, but retain on every other side their rounded, water-worn look; so that the general appearance is, in effect, that of pebbles cut in two, instead of flattened down by pressure. The same can be said of the pebbles in his figure of the conglomerate resting with flat bottomed pebbles on the soft red shales, which he says is a very common occurrence, and which forms his other best argument in support of his theory.

The death was announced of Mr. J. Pemberton Hutchinson, Member, on May 9th.

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May 22d.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty members present.

The following were presented for publication:

"Monograph of the Procellariidæ." Parts IV. and V. By Elliot Coues, M. D.

"On the Introduction of the Shad into the Alabama River." By Prof. W. C. Daniel.

Dr. Le Conte made some remarks on the subfamily Clavigeridæ, of Coleoptera.

He described briefly the structure and habits of these insects, and pointed out the distinctive characters of the three described genera, Claviger, Adranes and Articerus, to which he added a fourth, Fustiger.

This new genus agrees with Articerus in having eyes, but differs in the structure of the antennæ. These organs in Articerus are broad, without distinct basal articulation, but in Fustiger consist of a long subconical mass, gradually broader externally, truncate, and covered with a sponge of hair at the tip, and marked with four or five indistinct transverse sutures, showing that it is composed of closely connate joints; between this subconical mass and the head is a distinct short basal joint, projecting beyond the fovea in which the antenna is inserted. The eyes are oval, situated on the sides of the head, and composed of seven or eight moderately large lenses. The tibiæ are not dilated as in Articerus.

The four genera thus form two series, of two genera each:

A. Eyes wanting:

Antennæ 6-jointed..... Claviger.

Antennæ with a long homogeneous club, and two short basal joints..... Adranes.

[May,